

The Newport Mercury.

VOL. LXXXVI }

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14, 1847.

{ NO. 4451.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY
IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY
J. H. BARBER & SON.
No. 133 Thames Street.

TERMS—Two Dollars per annum.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for \$1, and 17 cents will be charged for each subsequent insertion. Yearly advertisers can make contracts on liberal terms. Advertisements will be continued until ordered to the contrary. The circulation of the Mercury enjoys, renders it a valuable medium for Advertising.

No Paper discontinued (unless at the discretion of the Publishers) until arrearages are paid.

JOB PRINTING.

HANDBILLS, SHOW BILLS, CIRCULARS, LABELS, CHECKS, NOTES, STEAMSHIP BILLS, SHIP BILLS, TAX BILLS, BLANKS of all kinds, ENGINE NOTICES.

LARGE SHOW BILLS, for Concerts, Lectures, Public Meetings, Exhibitions, &c. &c.

—EXECUTED AT THE—

MERCURY OFFICE,

No. 133 THAMES ST.

At prices which cannot fail of meriting a share of public patronage.

The favors of the old Patrons are respectfully solicited.

Weekly Almanac.

AUGUST 1847.	SUN	SUN	MOON	HIGH
14 SATURDAY,	5	7 6	53 8	31 10 2
15 SUNDAY,	5	8 6	52 9	0 10 44
16 MONDAY,	5	9 6	51 9	29 11 27
17 TUESDAY,	5	10 6	50 10	2 2 11
18 WEDNESDAY,	5	12 6	48 10	30 0 57
19 THURSDAY,	5	13 6	47 11	1 01 45
20 FRIDAY,	5	14 6	46 10	2 35

Moon, first qr., 18th day, 11th hour, 31m. eve.

POST OFFICE Arrangement.

MAILS CLOSE,
PROVIDENCE, Daily, 8 1/2 A. M.
BOSTON, do, 1 P. M.
NEW YORK, do, 7 P. M.
FALL RIVER, twice a day, 8 A. M. & 12 P. M.
WESTPORT, Tuesdays and Fridays, 6 A. M.
NEW SHORHAM, Fridays, 8 A. M.
Office open till 8 P. M.
JOSEPH JOSEPH, Post Master.

DISCOUNT DAYS.

At the several Banks in this Town.
MERCHANTS BANK, on Monday afternoon.
NEWPORT EXCHANGE BANK, on Monday evening.
NEWPORT BANK, on Tuesday afternoon.
NEW ENGLAND COMMERCIAL BANK, on Tuesday afternoon.
RHODE ISLAND UNION BANK, on Wednesday morning.
BANK OF RHODE ISLAND, on Thursday afternoon.
TRADERS BANK, on Thursday evening.

CUSTOM HOUSE.

Office Hours.
From 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.
EDWIN WILBUR, Collector.

RARE Opportunity.

THE SUBSCRIBER in consequence of engaging in another pursuit, intends relinquishing the Hardware business, and now offers FOR SALE his entire stock, together with nearly five years unexpired term of a lease of the Store. The stock is well assorted, all of recent purchase, and in complete order. The Store is large, being about 40 by 25 feet, has within a few weeks been fitted up, painted, and made every way convenient. It is one of the best stands in Newport, being on the corner of Mill and Thames streets. Any person wishing to engage in the above business will find this a first rate opportunity. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser.
July 17.] R. P. LEE.

Fruit,

CONFECTIONARY AND VARIETY STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Newport and its vicinity, that he has taken the store at the corner of Washington Square and Thames-street, where he intends keeping all kinds of green and dried Fruit, Confectionary, Preserves, Pickles, Syrups, Catchups, Nuts, Bird Seed and Bird Cages, Baskets, Fine Cut Chewing-Tobacco and American Smoking Tobacco, Segars, Soda and Mineral Waters, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.
FRESH FRUIT received from New York every morning.
June 19. ALFRED WILSON.

BOSTON—

Cheap Store

Cheaper than Ever!

THIS desirable stock of Goods, which comprises every fashionable style of DRESS AND FANCY ARTICLES, is in consequence of a change in business, being closed up by the 1st of August. All those who are about purchasing, will find it much to their advantage to examine our large assortment before buying, as the whole will be disposed of without regard to Cost.

PEPPER SAUCE, in vinegar of superior quality, for sale by WILLIAM NEWTON, July 17.] 130 Thames street.

Court of Probate, Newport, holden Aug. 2, 1847.

R. JULIUS STEVENS, of Newport makes application to be appointed Administrator on the estate of

ROBERT STEVENS,

late of Newport, Merchant, dec.
The same is read, received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall in Newport, on the first Monday of September next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and notice ordered to be given thereof by advertisement for 3 successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested, may appear at said time and place and be heard.
B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, August 2, 1847.

JOHN STERNE administrator on the estate of

CHARLES M. THURSTON,

in Rhode Island, presents his 3d account on said estate for allowance.
The same is read, received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in Newport, on the first Monday in September next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and notice ordered to be given thereof by advertisement for 3 successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard.
B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, holden Aug. 2, 1847.

UPON the petition of Benjamin Marsh 3d, Administrator on the estate of

JOSEPH W. MARSH,

late of Newport, dec, stating that the personal estate of said Joseph W. Marsh, is insufficient for the sum of forty-seven dollars, sixty-eight cents, for the payment of the debts of said deceased, and praying for liberty to make sale of the Real Estate of said Joseph W. Marsh, in Newport, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise said sum with incidental expenses, and expenses of administration,
The same is read, received, and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in Newport, on the first Monday in September next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and said Administrator is directed to give notice of the pendency and prayer of said petition, by advertisement for 3 successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard.

True copy.
B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Middletown, July 19, 1847.

THE Executor's 2d account on the estate of

CHARLES COLLINS,

late of Middletown, dec., was presented for examination and allowance.
It is ordered, that the same be received and the consideration thereof be referred to a Court of Probate, to be held at the Town House in said Middletown on the third Monday in August next, at 1 o'clock, p. m., and that previous notice be given by the Clerk of this Court, by publishing this order for 3 successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place, if they see fit, and be heard.
A true copy—witness,
JOSHUA COGGESHALL, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate Little Compton, July 12, 1847.

AT this Court Nathaniel Tompkins, Administrator on the estate of

BENJAMIN TOMPKINS,

dec., late of Little Compton, applied for Notice of settlement of his Administration account with the Court of Probate.
It is ordered that the settlement of said Account be referred to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in said Little Compton, on Monday the 9th day of August next, at one o'clock, P. M., and that Legal Notice of the same be given by publishing a copy of this decree in the *Newport Mercury*, three several times previous to the sitting of said Court, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and object to the allowance of said account. Witness,
OTIS WILBOR, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Little Compton, July 12th, 1847.

AT this Court, Parlon Brownell, Executor to

the last Will and Testament of

EDMUND BROWNELL,

dec., applied for notice of settlement of his account as Executor aforesaid with this Court.
It is ordered that the settlement of said account be referred to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall, in said Little Compton, on Monday the 9th day of August next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., and that legal notice of the same be given by publishing a copy of this order for 3 successive weeks, in the *Newport Mercury*, previous to the sitting of said Court, that all persons interested may appear and object to the allowance of said account. Witness,
OTIS WILBOR, Probate Clerk.

Executors' Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby gives notice that

he has been appointed Executor of the last Will and Testament of

GEORGE BROWNELL,

late of Portsmouth, deceased, and has accepted of the trust, and given bonds as the law requires. All persons having demands against said estate are requested to present them, and all those indebted to make immediate payment to him.
EDWIN BROWNELL, Executor.
Portsmouth, Aug. 6, 1847.

Executors' Notice

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby gives notice that

he has been appointed Executor of the last Will and Testament of

DAVID HALL,

late of Portsmouth, deceased, and has accepted of the trust and given bonds as the law requires. All persons having demands against said estate are requested to present them, and all those indebted to make immediate payment to him.
ROBERT D. HALL, Executor.
Portsmouth, July 24, 1847.

Assignee's Notice.

THE subscriber having been appointed by the

Supreme Court for the county of Newport, at its March term, 1847, Assignee of

CALEB S. KNIGHT,

to whom the benefit of the "Insolvent Act" of this State, was then granted—hereby gives notice, that the term of six months, from the date hereof is allowed the creditors of said Knight, to bring in and prove their respective claims.
WM. H. DOUGLAS, Assignee.
Newport, July 31, 1847.—3w.

SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES, of extra quality,

for sale by

WILLIAM NEWTON,

July 17.] 130 Thames street.

POET'S CORNER.

From the *Columbia Magazine*.

"REFUGEE SAILS."

BY MRS. LYDIA H. SIGOURNEY.

A thoughtless pair, with streamers gay,
O'er Hymen's waters sweep,
Profusion dancing at the helm,
And Prudence laid to sleep;
At Labor's ancient chart they scoff,
On murdered hours they tread,
And lavish waste another's gold
When all their own is fled.

Reef sails! Reef sails! a whirlpool's nigh,
The angry breakers sound;
Haste, change your reckoning, ere ye plunge
In gulfs profound.
Young Beauty, in her painted barque
Like Egypt's boasted queen,
For whom 'tis said the world was lost,
With haughty brow is seen;
The morn is fair, the breeze is rare,
And gliding on her way,
She deems each billow's flashing crest
To her doth homage pay;

Reef sails, my lady! there's a cloud
To threat thy noon-tide skies,
A wrecking sand, a lonely strand,—
Be timely wise,
Pride launches bold, with canvass spread,
And topmast towering high,
Regardless of the warning blast
That through the shrouds doth sigh.

Reef sails! 'tis not for him of dust,
Whose fall the worm doth wait,
To magnify the fleeting pomp
That seeks his high estate;
Reef sails! Reef sails! life's bubble breaks
The stern grave claims its part,
But heaven's eternal favor crowns
The lowly heart.

True copy.
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SELECTED TALE.

From *Sharpe's Magazine*.

THE WILL.

A TALE OF THE LAST CENTURY.

THE old lady who related the outline of the following singular story, heard it told in her youth, by no means as a fiction, but as a real occurrence. She even once knew the name of the old northern family concerned in it, but that, with the exact dates, she has now forgotten, if she ever knew the latter; and having never written down the story, she has no means of recovering them. However, from her express mention of a tight wig, worn by the benevolent old hero of the tale, we have fixed the strange occurrence not earlier than the last century.

Towards the end of a gusty October day, about the year 1730, a barrister of the temple was sitting reading, when the opening of the door and the servant's announcement of "a gentleman" interrupted him. He rose to receive his visitor, who proved to be a perfect stranger, a person of very gentlemanly, but extremely old-fashioned appearance. He was dressed in a grave-colored suit, of antique cut; a neat tight gray wig surrounded his serious, and even solemn, physiognomy; silk stockings, rolled at the knee; enormous shoe buckles of gold; a cane, headed with the same metal, and a broad-brimmed and uncocked hat completed his equipment; which was in the fashion of the last years of William the Third, or the first of his successor.

Having stiffly bowed, in the exact way prescribed by the etiquette of the era, to which he seemed to belong, he took possession of the chair offered him by his host; and after a preparatory *ahem*, thus began in a slow and serious manner.

"I think, sir, you are the lawyer employed by the S— family, whose property in Yorkshire you are therefore, aware is about to be sold."

"I have, sir," answered the barrister, "full instructions and powers to complete the disposal of it, which, though a painful duty to me, must be performed."

"It is a duty you may dispense with," said the visitor, waving his hand, "the property need not be sold."

"May I presume to ask, sir, whether you are any relation to the family? If so, you must be acquainted with the absolute necessity of selling it, in consequence of the claim of another branch of the family, just returned from beyond sea, who, as heir at law, is naturally possessor of the estate, in default of a will to the contrary; and who desires its value in money, instead of the land. The present possessor is unable to buy it, and must therefore depart."

"You are mistaken," replied the old gentleman, rather testily, "you seem not to know of the will of Mr. S—'s great-grandfather, and by which he has not only left that, his estate, to his favorite grandson, this gentleman's father, but even entailed it on his great-great grandson."

"Such a will, sir," said the barrister, "was, indeed, for many years supposed to exist; and, in virtue of it, Mr. S— has, until now, peaceably enjoyed the property; but, on the claimant's application, a renewed search having been made for it, either the belief proves unfounded, or it has been lost or destroyed. Cabinets, chests, every room, inhabited and uninhabited, have been ransacked in vain. Mr. S— has now given up all hopes of finding it; the sale is to be completed in the course of next week, and the fine old place must pass into the hands of strangers."

"You are mistaken once again, young man," said the stranger, striking his cane on the floor; "I say, sir, the will exists.—Go, immediately," continued he, in an authoritative tone, "travel day and night. You may save an old family from disgrace and ruin. In the end room of the left wing, now uninhabited, is a closet in the wall."

"We have looked there," interrupted the barrister.

"Silence, sir; there is a closet, I say.—In that closet is a large chest; that chest has a false bottom, and underneath that is the deed. I am certain of what I say. I saw the paper deposited there no matter when, or by whom. Go; you will find it worth your trouble. My name, sir, is Hugh S—.

I am not now personally known to the proprietor of S— Hall; but I am his relation and have his welfare at heart. Neglect not to follow my advice."

So saying, the old gentleman arose, again bowed, and at the door put on his

hat, in a fashion which would have enchanted an elegant of Queen Anne's day; and sliding the silken string of his cane on the little finger of his right hand, on which the lawyer had remarked a very fine brilliant ring, he descended the stairs and departed, leaving the barrister in the utmost astonishment. At first he felt half inclined to consider the whole as a hoax; then again when he thought of the old gentleman's grave manner, and the intimate knowledge he must have possessed of the house, to be able to describe the room so exactly in which the chest was, he could not but believe him to be sincere.

At length, after much deliberation, he decided upon immediate departure; and arrived, on the evening of the fourth day at S— Hall. The sale had been the only theme of conversation at every place he had passed through, within twenty miles of his destination; and much and loudly was it lamented, that the squire should be leaving his house forever, and that poor Mr. John would never enjoy his 'rights,' as they persisted in calling the possession of the estate. On his entrance into the mansion, signs of approaching removal every where met his eye. Packages filled the hall; servants, with sorrowful countenances, were hurrying about; and the family were lingering sadly over the last dinner they were ever to partake of in their regretted home.

Mr. S— greeted his friend with a surprise which changed to incredulity, when the barrister, requesting his private ear, declared the reason of his appearance.

"It cannot be," said he. "Is it likely that no one should ever have heard of the hiding of the deed but the old gentleman you mention. Depend upon it, you have been deceived, my dear friend; I am only sorry you should have taken so much trouble to so little purpose."

"The barrister mentioned the name of his visitor."

"Hugh S—," exclaimed the gentleman laughing. "I have not a relation of that name in the world."

"It is worth the trying, however," said the lawyer; "and since I have come so far, I will finish the adventure."

Mr. S—, seeing his friend so determined, at length consented to satisfy him, and led him toward the apartment he specified. As they crossed one of the rooms on their way, he suddenly stopped before a large, full length picture. "For heaven's sake," cried he, "who is this?"

"My grand uncle," returned Mr. S. "A good fellow as ever lived. I wish, with all my heart, that he was alive now; but he has been dead these thirty years."

"What was his name?"

"Hugh S—. The only one of our family of that name."

"That is the man who called upon me. His dress, his hat, his very ring are there. They proceeded to the closet, lifted the false bottom of the chest, and found the deed.

The kind old uncle was never seen again.

We published the account of Thunderbolt, the highwayman, having died as a respectable physician in Brattleboro', Vt., and, though this has been pronounced a humbug, we have still had a tender leaning towards belief in the report. A writer in the Springfield Republican says—

"Having recently spent some time in Brattleboro' and vicinity, I felt a curiosity to inquire into the truth of this matter, and every person with whom I conversed upon the subject admitted the belief of the main facts of the story—some rather reluctantly, however; all of these persons had known him these ten years. The statement that there were no arms or valuables found among his effects, may, perhaps, impose upon those at a distance, but will hardly convince the multitude who saw them with their own eyes. During the confusion that followed the announcement of the true character of the deceased, his house was ransacked, and many things brought to light which ought not to have been; at least such was the sober second thought of a certain class, to whom it was not a little humiliating to think that they had so long admitted to their confidence, and the bosoms of their families, a hunted outlaw, celebrated for his villainies."

A wet silk handkerchief, tied without folding over the face, it is said, is a complete security against suffocation from smoke; it permits free breathing and at the same time excludes the smoke from the lungs. It has been effectually tried.

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.—The Captain of the South Sea Whaler, Borussia, named Hartwig, lately arrived at Stettin, Prussia, states that when on the coast of Kamschatka, he fell in with the Captain of an American whaler, who enquired of him if he was acquainted in Wolgast, (Swedish Pomerania?) On Capt. Hartwig answering in the affirmative, the American told him that his father, now a resident of New Bedford, was a native of Wolgast; when it was ascertained that he was the brother of the American, who had not been heard of for more than forty years. What made this discovery more remarkable, was the fact, that Capt. H. while engaged in New Bedford to ship some harpoons, had passed the house of his brother several times, without dreaming of his existence.

SHOES—PASTERBOARD SHOES.—We have just examined a specimen of cheaters in shoes, of which kind we had heard, but never supposed it fact. The shoes are of the coarse brogan kind, such as sell at retail for \$1 and \$1.25. What is usually the sole, is, in this case, only very thin, poor leather—it may be sheepskin. The welt is very thick, coarse leather, to which both upper leather and sole are sowed or pegged; the deficiency inside is supplied by thick yellow straw pasterboard. The shoes thus appear to have very good stout soles. A very little wear carries away the thin skin of a sole, and the yellow pasterboard presents itself, and the cheaters are thus exposed too late for the purchaser. We have seen all this—but we do not put it under our head of new inventions.—*Artisan*.

THE QUEEN AND HER SPOUSE.—A French paper gives an illustration of domestic manners at the English court. The royal husband having staid longer at a fete than he was requested to do found the door of the apartment which he and his royal spouse occupy, closed against him.—He calls—no answer. He begs—the same silence. At last, impatient, he remounts his carriage and drives to the castle of Clermont, (1) where he goes to bed and sleeps the sleep of the just man. Awakening in the morning, he has the Duke of Wellington called to whom, he says: "My Lord, I pray your Grace to go see the Queen on my behalf, and say that I relish these pleasantries very little. She is Queen, I know it—and I, in public, am but the least of her subjects, but I claim to be King in my own bed-chamber, and if that displeases her I start for the continent."—The story continues that the Queen, alarmed at the message, started forthwith for Clermont, and that the *entente cordiale* was reestablished. In allusion to the little incident Prince Albert gets the credit at the French court of being worth "half a crown a day, and a sovereign at night."

MURDER! ALMOST.—The people of the west part of the city, were alarmed on Monday evening by a fearful outcry of murder. A great crowd was soon collected, who were informed by the young ladies in a dwelling from whence the cries proceeded that they had been shot at by some miscreants. After considerable excitement had grown out of the affair it came out that a young man, an acquaintance of the ladies, had armed himself with an instrument known by the boys as a bean blower, and while they sat near the open window, a bean shot by the face of one of them with great velocity. While they were engaged in hunting up the deadly projectile, another shot, with fatal precision, extinguished the light and struck the arm of one of the ladies. After the explanation, the household joined in the enjoyment of the joke.

PREVENTION OF INFECTION FROM TYPHUS FEVER.—Dr. J. C. Smith, obtained £5,000 from Parliament, for the following recipe:—"Take six drachms of powdered nitre (saltpetre) and six drachms of sulphate acid (oil of vitrol,) mix them in a tea-cup

ARMY & NAVY NEWS.

RUMORS OF THE BATTLE.—The propeller Washington, from Vera Cruz and Tampico, touched at the Brazos on the 27th ultimo, and received a mail from the army of Gen. Taylor.

The American Flag of the 24th ultimo, contains not a word of any interest here.

Passengers from Matamoros, who came over on the Washington, tell us that the day they left that city news was received there by Mexican merchants that Gen. Scott had had an action with the Mexicans at Rio Frio and defeated them totally, with a loss on his part of three hundred men, and that he had entered the city of Mexico without opposition on the 17th ultimo. This news the Bee says was read at the head of the troops at Matamoros. We presume this was done on the 26th—the day before the Washington left the Brazos. If Gen. Scott entered Mexico on the 17th ultimo, this would have given nine days for the news to have reached Matamoros—a distance of nearly 250 leagues by the way of San Luis Potosi on the Tula pass. The time is amply sufficient for the transmission of the news. But we have dates to the 26th from Tampico, also which is several hundred miles nearer the capital, and yet not a word of Gen. Scott's victory.

Furthermore, our correspondent at Monterey, writing on the 13th inst., says they had then received a rumor there that Gen. Scott had defeated a very large force under Santa Anna near the city of Mexico. This was a Mexican rumor, and very possibly was as authentic as the one which reached Matamoros a few days later.—*N.O. Pic. 3d.*

The Southern mail yesterday brought us nothing to affect in any manner the previous rumors of news from Mexico—and we still adhere to the opinion, that the time and in the manner stated, the account of the entry of Gen. Scott into Mexico is untrue. But it is only as it were the shadow cast before of a coming event, for at this writing, he is, in our judgment, beyond all peradventure, in Mexico—without a fight which Santa Anna, notwithstanding his big talk—will never tempt again, and with the assent of the civil authorities and leading citizens of Mexico.

N. Y. Cour. & Eng. 12th

FROM TAMPICO.—The sch'r Mary Jane, has arrived at New Orleans with dates to the 26th ult.

General Taylor remained at Walnut Springs, as late as the 17th July. His whole command numbered seven thousand men. He would march upon San Luis as soon as reinforced by 3000 fresh troops.

It was stated that Gen. Cushing had gone to Saltillo, to resume the command of his brigade.

A private letter from Tampico, dated the 25th ult., states that all communication had ceased between that port and the capital. A mail formerly arrived twice a week. A day or two before the date above alluded to, a messenger had been sent by the merchants at Tampico to Gen. Garay, at Huajuquilla, requesting him to allow their letters from the city of Mexico to come on to their destination; he replied, that he had decided on permitting no communication from the capital to reach Tampico.

LATEST FROM SANTA FE.—The Jefferson (Missouri) Enquirer of 31st ult. published a letter from Lieut. Easton, of the Cole County Infantry, dated at Independence, where he arrived on the 23d ult. He left Santa Fe on the 21st of June, and was thirty-two days on the route. A portion of the company had been discharged; the remainder were in the service, and would be mustered out at Fort Leavenworth. Lieut. Easton left the command at Little Arkansas, two hundred and ten miles from Independence, all making very good progress.

Lieut. Easton was attacked on the 4th July by the Indians. They came on him in the middle of the day, when he expected them, and succeeded in taking one male and killing another. Judge Brown, at the same time, lost seventeen oxen.—Mexicans were engaged in this party, and the second day thereafter a number of them came into the camp, who were recognized as being from Taos. They made professions of friendship, and said they were hunting buffalo.

Capt. Agnew, who commanded company A, was left in Santa Fe. So also was Lt. Irvine, who had not recovered from his wound. He suffered much, and it was apprehended he might be a cripple for life.

Every thing was quiet at Santa Fe. The country was rife with rumors of revolution and rebellion, but no confidence was to be placed in them. The people of Taos were said to be discontented and restless, but Lieut. Col. Willock had returned from his expedition to the Red River Canon, and would soon quiet all dissension.

No news had been received of any troops being ordered to Santa Fe, and Col. Price was in perfect ignorance of what the Government intended doing in this matter.—He was discharging his men, or sending them back as fast as their time expired.—The other company of the infantry battalion was to be discharged on the 27th of June, and Capt. Dent's and Capt. Fisher's companies in two or three days thereafter. They were to start for home on the 1st of July, and Col. Price's force in Santa Fe would then be very small. He intended to call Willock's battalion from Taos, and the two companies of dragoons from Albuquerque, and to concentrate his whole force at Santa Fe.

MORE VOLUNTEERS WANTED.—We understand that a requisition has been made upon the Governor of this State, for another battalion of volunteers, to be employed in service on the Plains. The requisition is for three companies of mounted men, one company of infantry and two of artillery. We suppose that the Governor will take immediate measures to comply with the requisition.—*St. Louis Repub.*

From the Washington Union.

FROM THE ARMY.—The following is an extract of a letter, received in this city, from an intelligent officer of the government at Vera Cruz:

VERA CRUZ, July 23, 1847.

"I was in hopes, by this time, there would be something definitive, or that we had arrived nearer peace; but as yet no commissioners have been appointed, and the government have removed to a place further south. They will make a show of defence at Mexico, but Gen. Scott will march in. Our last dates from him were to the 10th instant. He was then to move on the 15th; and if he did, he must be now in the city. Gens. Pillow and Cadwallader and all the train, had reached him, and his number was 12,000. I see no other way or prospect of peace than for the peace party (and it is composed of the most wealthy and the better portion of the community) to form an anti-Anna and anti-mexican party, under the auspices and protection of the American army; and by the time this new government is well and firmly established, and finished its negotiations with us, it will have gained such strength and popularity, as will enable it to withstand the other parties, combined; and then the landing of our troops on the sand hills of Mexico will prove (comparatively speaking) as great a blessing to this poor distracted nation as the landing of our fathers did to our happy land; for, for the last ten, yea, twenty years, one revolution has followed another as quick as their thunder follows their lightning—nothing safe, and never tranquil.

"The guerillas have augmented since you left. The south and the north have combined, and they have threatened us that they would come in.

"Commodore Perry had some 60 or 70 sick, and has gone to Tabasco, I think, to take his men from that sickly river."

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, August 11, 1847.

Messrs. Shaw and Bolden arrived at St. Louis on the 5th inst. direct from Oregon. They met but little difficulty on the route. They left Frontier settlement on the 5th of May. The emigrants to California and Oregon were making rapid progress. The party met Davidson's company at Big Sandy and two others at Green River. The Mormons were met at the Forts of Platte with a large train of wagons on their way to California, and the twelve Apostles were met at Fort Bridges. The Mormons would proceed only to Salt Lake this season.

Samuel Brannon was met at Fort Hall, and from him information to the 25th May from California was obtained. Col. Fremont had been arrested by Gov. Kearney for disobedience of orders and ordered home for trial. Com. Stockton is on his way home. The American fleet was still engaged in the blockade of Mazatlan, Acapulco and other towns in Lower California, and our troops had been ordered in the same direction. Gov. Kearney would leave California and reach home in Sept. next.—Things were very unsettled in California. Shaw and Bolden add to the horrors of the previous accounts received relating to the suffering emigration parties which failed to reach California last winter. Seventy-five have perished by freezing or starvation. The survivors subsisted upon the dead bodies of their companions.

The families of Reed and Donner reached the Sutter's Settlements in safety after enduring incredible sufferings.

NAVAL.—The frigate Brandywine sails for Rio Janeiro on the 17th inst., and will take out eleven of the midshipmen who passed their examination last week at Annapolis. On their arrival at Rio, they are to be transferred to the Ohio, which will proceed to the Pacific station.

Commodore G. W. Storer, arrived at Norfolk on the 5th inst., and will go out in U. S. frigate Brandywine (his flag ship) as Commander of the squadron on the Brazil station.

The U. S. sloop of war Marion, Commander Simmonds, was at anchor in the bay of Gibraltar on the 9th of July last.

The U. S. sloop of war Albany, Capt. Breese, eight days from Havana, anchored in Hampton Roads on the 6th inst.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—Nearly the whole of the new regiment of Indiana volunteers had been landed at the Brazos. July 17th, and were soon to proceed up to the encampment at Sulphur Springs.

Company K, of the 13th regiment, raised in Florida, and numbering fifty-four men, have arrived at Charleston, and will proceed thence to the Brazos.

Steamer Fanny left New Orleans on the 31st, with Capt. Haile's company of the 14th infantry, fifty-four teamsters and laborers for the Quartermaster's Department at Vera Cruz, and a detachment of twenty-four men, under Lieut. Davidson, third dragoons, the last for the Brazos.

TENTH INFANTRY.—This regiment left on Monday last, in the steamers McKee, Col. Hunt, and J. E. Roberts. They go to Mer, there to remain until called to a field of greater activity by Gen. Taylor, as a portion of the detachment under Brig. Gen. Hopping, forming a school of instruction, which has been established at that place.

THE NEW JERSEY BATTALION. We understand, is now secure. Two companies were mustered at Trenton on Saturday, under Capt. Napton and Reynolds, which makes three already mustered. Another was mustered yesterday in Newark, under Capt. Pierson, and twenty men are now required to complete company 5th. The battalion will probably be ready to muster by the close of the month, though a few men are yet needed to complete the two companies at Trenton.

BURNING OF SANTA FE.—Lieut. Fitzgerald on an expedition with twenty-five men went to Santa Fe, near Vera Cruz, took away some provisions belonging to the army, and set fire to that town, a place of refuge to guerillas.

BY THE MAIL.

GEN. TAYLOR AND THE NATIVE AMERICANS.—The following has been written by Gen. Taylor to a Native American editor at Philadelphia:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Camp near Monterey, Mexico, July 6, 1847.

Sir,—The prospectus of a Native American paper, to be edited by yourself, forwarded to me, with attached remarks from you, has been duly received.

Upon the points alluded to in those remarks, and to which members of the Native American party require assent from those whom they favor for the Presidency, I can only say, with all candor, that, if elected to that office, it must be by the spontaneous will of the people at large, and without agency or pledge on my part in any particular. If I ever fill that high office, it must be untrammelled with party obligations or interests of any kind, and under none but those which the constitution and the high interests of the nation at large most seriously and solemnly demand.

I do not desire the Presidency, and only yield thus far my assent to be considered a candidate in the same proportion in which it is desired by the people, irrespective of party.

Your paper—the number which you were kind enough to promise—will be very acceptable; meanwhile, I can only hope it will prove useful to the country.

Very truly and sincerely your obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR,

Maj. Gen. U. S. Army.

PETER SKEN SMITH, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE EARTHQUAKE.—The New Bedford Mercury says on this subject:—

"A resident in the extreme south part of this city informs us that he distinctly felt the shock of an earthquake on Sunday morning about 10 o'clock. Another inmate of the house heard a rumbling sound, resembling a carriage passing near the house, and on inquiry he finds that nearly all his neighbors heard the sound or felt the shock at the same time.

The Nantucket Inquirer says an earthquake was noticed there at 10 minutes past 10 on Sunday morning. Passengers from the Island by Monday's boat speak of it as quite severe; in one case a mirror hanging on the wall was found broken. Our informant suggests that the motion might have been propagated through the waters of the Atlantic Ocean from a great distance, and consequently would be felt most distinctly near the sea shore.

Capt. Chase, of the sloop Passport, from Harwich, Cape Cod, informs us that the shock was very severe at that place, and in consequence, a portion of the plastering of the Baptist Church was thrown down.

Capt. Ryder of the brig Chatam, which arrived at this port on Sunday, also informs us that he felt the shock very distinctly in Vineyard Sound."

DISASTER.—The steamer Penobscot, from Bangor, on Friday morning, about 3 o'clock, fell in with the schooner Harriet & Elizabeth, from Bangor for Boston, in a sinking condition, and took from her all hands, six in number. The schooner had lost her foremast and bowsprit, had her starboard bow stove in, her stern frame shattered, and was full of water. She was laden with lumber, and had also a very large deck load.—At sunset last evening she was seen in tow of the fishing sch'r. Elnetie, endeavoring to take her to Gloucester; and her deck load, which still held together by the lashings, was drifting about a mile or two outside of her. The Penobscot, in rounding to, to rescue the schooner's crew, had her rudder-chains carried away and her rudder unshipped, which caused her to lose three hours, consequently she did not arrive here until 3 P. M., too late to admit of her leaving again at the regular time.—*Boston Post.*

LIFE IN THE WEST.—Constable Phillips of Council Hill, was married night before last, and as common in these parts, a parcel of his acquaintances felt bound to give him a shiver on the occasion. We understand he told them if they did they would have to abide the consequence. This did not deter the "fun"; and the consequence was that when the medley began, Phillips threw among the crowd some "devilish machines," which exploded and lodged several large shot in some three of them.—John Ross, late a volunteer of Capt. Crow's company, had 14 or 15 lodged in different parts of his body, and is supposed to be in a dangerous situation. Dr. Johnson has been out to see the wounded. Phillips is not at home, and officer Gallagher is looking him up. So much for not allowing one's acquaintances to get married without saluting them with a medley of trumpets, bells, kettle-drums, and any number of wind instruments.—*Galena Jeffersonian.*

THE SUPPOSED ROBBER CAUGHT.—We mentioned yesterday the bold robbery of the money desk at the office of the Boston and Albany Rail Road company. On Monday night, the supposed robber was arrested, and committed. Officer Upton and Mr. Babcock, the clerk, having been advised of the appearance here of a late State Prison convict, they traced him to the Mansion House, where he was booked as John K. Shafer, and to Stanwix Hall, where he had taken a room as a Mr. King. They discovered him in his room at the former hotel, and soon after his arrest, perceiving a movement of his at the window, and supposing that he was preparing some weapon, officer Upton drew him into the centre of the room, when, on searching at the window, a package of bank notes, containing upwards of \$700, was found behind the curtain on the sill. He denied all knowledge of it, and disclaimed owning it. He was further searched, and \$11 found on his person. The amount taken from the Rail Road office was \$280. Shafer, alias King, having been examined before Justice Cole, was committed for trial.

Albany Argus.

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday night about 10 o'clock a hack driver in the employ of Mr. William Brady, Portland street, while driving through Haymarket square, came suddenly upon a deep trench, dug for a drain from a block of new houses towards the common sewer. The bank of earth was about three feet high, and as the horses struck it, they broke the pole of the carriage, and the traces, and both fell into the trench. One of them was hoisted out alive, but it is doubtful whether he will be good for any thing; the other died in the trench. The carriage, with two persons sitting in it, was left unhurt, and the driver sustained no injury of consequence.

Boston Daily Adv.

SUFFOCATION.—An event of unusual sadness occurred yesterday at the mill of the Naumkeag Cotton Co. A young Englishman named William Nutrel, aged about 22 years, and Thomas Scott, a boy of 9 years, were discovered, about the same time, in two of the water closets of the same range, but on different floors in the building, dead. They were immediately removed to the counting room, and a physician was called in, and every endeavor was made to resuscitate them, but in vain. Upon investigation, it was discovered that they were suffocated in consequence of the gas from the coal fires, having passed from the smoke flue through the passage to the privy vaults, by which they are ventilated. On account of the high wind, the dampers in the smoke flue were obliged to be nearly closed, in consequence of which, the gas instead of escaping by its usual channel through the flue, came up through the passage way, into the ranges of water closets above.

Salem Gazette.

SAD.—Two young miners of Pottsville, named Edwards and Williams, recently left home for the western part of the state, to be married. Returning with their brides, the railroad train they were on board of came in collision with another, and both the men were instantly killed, and one of the women was severely wounded. Hardly brides, a sudden dispensation of Providence made these young females widows, and left them alone, sad and desolate, among strangers.

DEATH ON A STEAMBOAT.—A Welsh woman, the mother of nine children, died on board of the Empire, yesterday morning, between Cleveland and this port. They were with a party of immigrants, on their way to seek a western home in Wisconsin. It was a scene that would have moved the strongest heart, to watch the anguish of the bereaved husband, and hear the lamentations of the motherless children, as they gazed for the last time upon the face of her who had so tenderly guided their steps from infancy, and now far away from their native home, in a strange land—among strangers—with no familiar voice to breathe into their ears the tender words of consolation and sympathy. They were called upon to follow to their final resting place, the last remains of all that was dear to them on this earth—a mother!—*Detroit Free Press.*

ACCIDENT.—On Monday last, an Irishman, who was driving an ox team, through West Roxbury with a heavy load of manure, fell under one of the hind wheels, which passed over his body lengthwise. He was able to get upon the tongue of the cart and drive a short distance, until he reached the residence of a philanthropic gentleman, who had him conveyed home in an easy carriage. Three of his ribs were broken, and he was otherwise injured, so that it is doubtful whether he will survive the accident.

ACCIDENT AND DEATH.—A stage with a load of passengers, this afternoon, suddenly turning the corner of River and Fulton streets, in order to avoid the cars that were passing, was upset, and a man named Calvin Manley, an agent for some of the steamboats, who was standing on the steps of the Stage at the time, was killed almost instantly, the stage falling with full force upon him. His head was crushed by the railing. None of the passengers inside were seriously injured. Manley was an old stage driver. We understand he was warned repeatedly by the driver to get off the steps, but did not obey.—*Troy Budget.*

NARROW ESCAPE.—On Tuesday evening, as Mr. Leonard Pratt, baker, of this city, was returning from Ipswich in his covered wagon, he very narrowly escaped being instantly killed. He was driving down a hill in Ipswich, at the foot of which was the railroad crossing, just as a train was approaching, but neither heard the bell nor saw his danger, and drove directly upon the track. The horse, by a sudden and violent spring, cleared himself from the harness and made his escape uninjured, before, or at the moment of the collision; but the locomotive came full upon the wagon and dashed it into pieces, throwing Mr. Pratt to a considerable distance, but fortunately and almost miraculously, as it seems, inflicting no dangerous wounds.—No bones were broken and, although severely bruised, it is believed that Mr. Pratt will not suffer seriously. He was able to ride to Salem the same evening.

Salem Register.

CURIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.—A short time since while a little child of a gentleman in this place was playing in the yard, it was suddenly attacked by a large rooster, and severely injured. The rooster struck it in the head with its spurs, cutting through its cheek and making other deep gashes on its face; it also picked the child's head and breast, and would probably have killed it, if the father had not fortunately happened to come into the yard in time to rescue it. The rooster was immediately killed.

Old Colony Republican.

LICENSES IN NEW YORK.—3462 licenses, wholesale and retail, have been granted for the sale of ardent spirits in New York. Three or four hundred more, it is expected, will be called for.

PRESERVING GRAIN.—A distinguished agriculturist of Normandy, has made use successfully for the last thirty years, of a process to preserve corn newly cut from the germination which is too often the result of rains which take place between the cutting of the grain and the making it up into sheaves. The minister of commerce has just addressed a circular to the prefects to induce them to extend the knowledge of this process, which is as follows:

As the corn is cut, take in several armsful a quantity of stalks, equivalent to five or six sheaves, weighing fifteen kilograms or thereabout, place them standing, so as to form a bundle, to be tied with straw below the head of the grain, open afterwards this bundle at the bottom in order to give it footing as well as to facilitate the circulation of air in the inside, finally cover it with a hat formed of an armful of straw tied as near the bottom as possible, in such a way that it can be put over the bundle of grain, the ears of the corn hanging down towards the earth. By this method which is similar to the one practised with hemp, the rain glides along down the stalks without penetrating the bundle, even when the rainy season continues for several weeks, the inside of the bundle will remain untouched, and the first day of fair weather may be used to make the grain into sheaves, and it will be found to have suffered no injury except some slight change in the straw on the outside of the bundle.

Farmers who have adopted this custom, have been so well pleased with it they have extended it to the harvesting of oats and barley, and they practice it even in the most promising states of the weather.

ASTONISHING PRODUCTION OF POMONA. We were shown yesterday, by Edward Carland, Esq., who keeps the Eagle, on the corner of Walker and Centre streets, one of the most astonishing productions of fruit that was ever exhibited. It was the branch of an apple tree, about 12 inches long, and on this small twig was actually grown ninety-seven apples! all well grown and fully developed. Gen. Chandler, of the Farmer's Club, says such a thing was never heard of, and those who have already seen it, gaze with wonder and astonishment at the reality. It came from Pennsylvania, about fifty miles from Philadelphia, and was carefully brought to this city by a friend of Mr. Carland's. Those who wish to "believe their own eyes," can see this *luxus naturae* at Capt. Carland's as above stated.

N. Y. Globe.

The largest farm in Vermont is said to be that of Judge Meech, at Shelburne, eight miles south of Burlington. A correspondent who has just been over it, says this year he will mow over 500 acres and cut 1000 tons of hay. He keeps 300 sheep and has now 400 head of neat cattle. A few days ago he sold fat oxen enough to amount to the sum of \$2460. He has sold this season 1000 bushels of rye.

Boston Transcript.

NEW CORN SHELLING MACHINE.—Mr. Isaac A. Hedges, of St. Louis, Missouri, has invented and put in operation there, a new corn shelling machine. The editor of the St. Louis Republican, who saw one of them in operation, says, that "it occupies but very little space, not much more than a barrel churn—is simple in its construction, and can be worked by hand or machinery. It will shell sixty or seventy-five bushels from the cob per hour, according to the power applied; and on Saturday, with a man to turn the cylinder, a bushel was shelled in fifty seconds. The principle is that of a revolving cylinder, surrounded with bars resting on spiral springs, leaving a space for the corn to pass, the whole neatly enclosed in a sheet iron cylinder. The width of the space being regulated by the springs, ears of corn of all sizes being thrown in the hopper together, and are completely shelled, even to the small grains on the ends of the cobs. Below, when the shelled corn comes out is fixed a fan, which winnows it perfectly clean, and it then falls into bags hooked beneath to receive it, and is ready for the market. It worked by steam, it requires the attention of two men, one to feed it, the other to fix on and remove the bag. They can thus shell and get ready for the market, from eight hundred to one thousand bushels per day. It is equally good in shelling white and castor beans, which thrown into the hopper vines and all, the beans are shelled, and fall into the bag clean and ready for market."

THE CROPS IN INDIANA.—The editor of the Brookville (La.) American has been travelling through the state for fifteen days. In his paper of the 30th ult. he says: "We have made it our business to become acquainted with the crops of wheat, corn, oats, hay, potatoes, &c. Beyond dispute, the crops of all kinds never were better in the state. The wheat, with some slight small and local exceptions, is far superior to any former year. The quantity sown was greater; it is thicker on the ground; filled better, and without rust, snout or blenheim of any kind. The corn fields are like the cane brakes of the South. Never were exceeded in extent and quality. Oats, hay, &c., are also more than a usual crop. The only deficiency is fruit. Indiana, this year, will raise produce enough to feed one half of the whole human race for twelve months, if none of the crop be fed to stock, or still-houses.

SHOOTING A WHALE AT LONG BRANCH. A few days since a gentleman from Burlington County discovered a whale in the breakers while bathing at Long Branch, the surf being very high they procured a gun forthwith and shot him. The party present succeeded in securing the carcass, which required the strength of 24 men.—It weighed from 1 to 200 pounds, and the tail was carried off by the captors, a company from Moorestown, as a trophy.

Newark Advertiser.

ANECDOTE.—As Queen Anne Boleyn, wife of Henry VIII., mother of Queen Elizabeth, was going to be beheaded in the Tower, seeing a gentleman there of the King's privy chamber, she called him to her, and with a cheerful countenance, and a soul undaunted at approaching death, said to him, "Remember me to the King, and tell him he is constant in advancing me to the greatest honors. From a private gentleman he made me a Marchioness; from that degree he made me a Queen; now, because he can raise me no higher in this world, he is transporting me to heaven, to wear a crown of martyrdom in eternal glory."

INTERESTING INVESTIGATION.—A case of more than ordinary interest is in process of investigation at New Haven, before a Committee of the County Ecclesiastical Association. The parties belong to the most cultivated circle of society, and the affair, we understand, brings some eminent men of the clerical profession in that city into painful collision with each other. The lady is a sister of a distinguished Orthodox clergyman, and the young gentleman is a candidate for the ministry. There is no attempt to fix the charge of breach of promise, but the allegation is that her character has suffered from calumnious and false representations made by him since the amicable termination of their intimacy and friendship. The affair has occupied public attention for some months past in that city, and it is now in process of investigation, by the Association to which he is amenable for Christian deportment. The Reverend brother of the lady, we understand, manages her case, and Hon. George Ashmun of this town is counsel for the gentleman, in connection with Rev. Mr. Porter, formerly settled here. The examination began on Wednesday afternoon in Rev. Dr. Day's Study, and will probably be extended through the remainder of the week.

Springfield Republican.

CURIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.—One of our Chester County farmers, (says the Village Record) who keeps a small dairy, was annoyed for several weeks by finding that one of his cows was regularly milked from day to day in a most mysterious manner.—The milkmaid would find her work done, and no one was able to account for it. Suspicion, we suppose, as is general in such cases, began to fasten upon honest people in the neighborhood; for sure it was that some active agent must be engaged in plundering the cow of her milky treasures. At length the secret was discovered. A pig, five or six months old was discovered in the act of sucking the cow, which with great docility submitted to the operation. We have heard of similar cases—of pigs sucking cows; but believe the instances are rare. One in particular, in which a shoemaker was suspected of milking a neighbor's cow; but the reputation of the honest man was afterwards triumphantly vindicated by the discovery that it was the shoemaker's pig.

LADIES' PAGES.—Ornaments by this pretty name are now in fashion in Paris, consisting of a gold thumb and finger, suspended by a chain to the waist, and constructed with a spring by which they hold up a lady's dress in crossing wet sidewalks from shop to carriage.

A FREE PASS.—Captain Parker of the ship Iowa, which arrived at this port yesterday, from Liverpool, found after he had been at sea three or four days, six Irishmen, who had secreted themselves among the crates in the hold. As there was no getting rid of them, the Captain was obliged to bring them over without pay, and feed them on the passage besides.

Boston Atlas.

MISS FOX.—This young girl has been recovered by her parents. The father passed up the lakes above Cleveland on Sunday last, and the papers in that section advertised a reward for the abductor with a description of his person. The victim was found in an obscure part of Milwaukee living with her seducer, and on Wednesday she was brought to Buffalo by one of the police of the latter city and is now with her family. Her father must have passed her on his way up.

The victim is but 15 years of age, and her seducer a mature and accomplished villain. The world, it is hoped, may forget her errors and not forbid her again to find happiness in the paths of honor.

Albany Atlas.

NEW STYLE OF CARPETS.—Mr. Whitlock, near Edinburgh, Scotland, has invented a process whereby Brussels, and Wilton and other expensive kinds of carpets are made much cheaper than heretofore, while at the same time a more durable article is produced, and the most gorgeous patterns introduced, with scarcely any limitation of colors. At one factory there are two hundred looms at work on this principle. The principle is said to be in printing first the yarn and weaving it by a mathematically correct pattern soon after the print. The least bagging in warp or weft, therefore, will spoil the beauty of the web.

Key West, July 31.

LOSS OF MAIL BOAT.—Sloop LEADER.—The sloop Leader, of Charleston, whilst on her passage from Charleston, with the mail, struck at or near Jupiter on the 13th inst., started her cut water and broke her lower pintle, which caused her to leak, and although in this crippled situation, by the combined efforts of her officers and crew they kept her afloat until Sunday, July 18. At 2 P. M., finding the leak gaining on them, they bore away for the land, and at 4.50 P. M., struck off Fort Lauderdale, and with much difficulty succeeded in landing the passengers, crew, mail bags and part of their clothing. The next day, July 19, they found it impossible to board the wreck, as the sea was making a complete breach over the vessel.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

Laws of the United States,
PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF
THE TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC No. 31.]

AN ACT making appropriation to bring the existing war with Mexico to a speedy and honorable conclusion.

SECTION 1.—Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, whereas a state of war exists between the United States and the republic of Mexico, which it is desired should be speedily terminated upon terms just and honorable to both nations; and whereas assurances have heretofore been given to the government of Mexico, that it was the desire of the President to settle all questions between the two countries on the most liberal and satisfactory terms, according to the rights of each and the mutual interests and security of the two countries; and whereas the President may be able to conclude a treaty of peace with the republic of Mexico prior to the next session of Congress, it means for that object are at his disposal; and whereas, in the adjustment of so many complicated questions as now exist between the two countries, it may possibly happen that an expenditure of money will be called for by the stipulations of any treaty which may be entered into; therefore, the sum of three millions of dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the President to conclude a treaty of peace, limits, and boundaries with the republic of Mexico, to be used by him in the event that said treaty, when signed by the authorized agents of the two governments, and duly ratified by Mexico, shall call for the expenditure of the same, or any part thereof; full and accurate accounts for which expenditure shall be by him transmitted to Congress as early as day as practicable.

JOHN W. DAVIS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
G. M. DALLAS,
Vice President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.

Approved, March 3, 1847.

JAMES K. POLK.

[PUBLIC—No. 32.]

AN ACT to provide for the punishment of piracy in certain cases.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any subject or citizen of any foreign State who shall be found and taken on the sea making war upon the United States, or cruising against the vessels and property thereof, or of the citizens of the same, contrary to the provisions of any treaty existing between the United States and the State of which such person is a citizen or subject, when by such treaty such acts of such persons are declared to be piracy, may be arraigned, tried, convicted, and punished before any circuit court of the United States for the district into which such person may be brought, or shall be found, in the same manner as other persons charged with piracy may be arraigned, tried, convicted, and punished in said courts.

Approved, March 3, 1847.

[PUBLIC—No. 33.]

AN ACT authorizing the erection of certain light-houses, and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That as soon as a session shall be made by the States, respectively, within the limits of which any of the light-houses and other public works heretofore provided for may be situated, to the United States of the jurisdiction over a tract of land, respectively, proper for the said light-houses and other public works, the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause the said light-houses and other public works to be erected; and that he shall cause the light-houses and other public works herein provided for, which may be situated on such locations as are now within and under the jurisdiction of the United States, to be erected as soon as practicable; and that the following sums be, and hereby are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose herein specified, to wit:—

IN MAINE.

For building a light house at Little river, in the town of Cutler, five thousand dollars;
For rebuilding a light house at Mount Desert rock, fifteen thousand dollars;
For building a light house at Prospect harbor, in the town of Gouldsborough, five thousand dollars;

For a spindle on the South breaker, near White Head light, three hundred dollars;
For placing buoys on Trundy's reef and Broad Cove reef, in Muske Ridge channel, to wit: one at each of the following places: Hay Island ledge, Hurricane ledge, Shores' ledge, Spencer's ledge, Island ledge, Long ledge, and Muske ledge, two thousand dollars;

IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.
For rebuilding a light house on a rock called the Whale's Back, twenty five thousand dollars, inclusive of a former appropriation for a breakwater to protect that light house.

IN MASSACHUSETTS.
For such a beacon as may be deemed necessary by the Secretary of the Treasury on a rock called the "Londoner," near Thatcher's Island, six thousand dollars;

For a light house on Minor's rock, in Boston harbor, twenty thousand dollars;
For three spar buoys in Westport harbor, four spar buoys at the mouth of Westport Harbor, and for nine buoys and a beacon in Buzzard's bay, two thousand dollars;

For a light boat to be stationed near a reef of rocks at the entrance of the Vineyard sound, called the Sow and Pigs, ten thousand dollars; or for a permanent light house on said reef, as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem best;

For buoys on Hatset's rock, Mill rock, and three buoys on the spit, in and near the harbor of Edgartown, five thousand dollars;
For a light house on White Fish point, on Lake Superior, five thousand dollars;

For a light house at St. Joseph's, three thousand five hundred dollars;
For a light house at Copper Harbor, Fort Wilkins, Lake Superior, five thousand dollars.

IN WISCONSIN.

For a light house at Southport, four thousand dollars;
For a light house at or near Tail point, at the mouth of Fox river, four thousand dollars.

IN CONNECTICUT.

For a light house on the North Dumpling, in Fisher's Island sound, five thousand dollars;
For a beacon on the Southwest ledge, in New Haven harbor, one thousand dollars;

For rebuilding the light house at the entrance of New Haven harbor, at a place to be designated, by the Secretary of the Treasury, ten thousand dollars;

For buoys at the following places, viz: One on Moulton's ledge, in New London harbor, one on the outward end of the northeast bar of "Two Tree Island" one on the north end of Bartlett's reef, one on the south end of the Great Goshen reef, one on White rock reef in Black Point bay and one at the Housatonic river, the sum of seven hundred and twenty dollars;

To complete the sea-wall for the protection of the light house on Fair Weather island, near Black Rock, ten thousand dollars;

IN RHODE ISLAND.

For a light house on Bristol's reef, near the entrance of the harbor of Newport, and for placing buoys on Blackley rock, Race rock, and on the east end of Watch Hill reef, four hundred dollars.

IN NEW YORK.
For a light house at the entrance of Cattaraugus creek, four thousand dollars;
For a red light on Governor's island, one hundred and fifty dollars;
For a light house on Execution rocks, in Long

Island sound, twenty-five thousand dollars;
For a beacon on Sandy Hook, three hundred dollars;
For a beacon on the south side of Staten island, three hundred dollars;
For three beacon lights on the river St. Lawrence, at the passage of the "Thousand Isles," one at the head of the Narrows, one at Low Rock island below Alexandria, and one at the shoal below Crossover island, six thousand dollars;
For a light house on Teller's point, on the Hudson river, four thousand dollars;
For furnishing the light houses on the Atlantic coast with means of rendering assistance to shipwrecked marines, five thousand dollars, the same to be under the control and direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

To continue the construction of the light house on the Brandywine shoals, in the Delaware river, thirty thousand dollars.

IN NEW JERSEY.

For a beacon light at the corner stake (so called) between Elizabethtown point and Shorter's island, and also for a small light or lantern at Shorter's island, five thousand dollars;
For a light house on the south end of Tucker's beach, six thousand dollars;
For a buoy in the south channel of New inlet, near Tucker's, eighty dollars;

For placing buoys in Little Egg Harbor, four hundred dollars.

IN DELEWARE.

For buoys to mark the channels discovered by the coast surveyors in Delaware bay, three thousand and three hundred dollars.

IN MARYLAND.

For a beacon light at Greenbury point, at the harbor of Annapolis, three thousand five hundred dollars.

IN VIRGINIA.

For a buoy on Sand Shoal inlet, in Accomac, one hundred dollars.

IN NORTH CAROLINA.

For a light house on Boddy's island, twelve thousand dollars, a former appropriation of five thousand dollars having been carried to the surplus fund;

For a floating light, to take the place of one now off Brandt Island, which is too much decayed for repair, fifteen thousand dollars.

IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

For a light house on South island, on the southern edge of Winneba entrance, five thousand dollars.

For a light house at the entrance of Santee river, five thousand dollars;

For buoys in Bull's bay and Santee river, one thousand dollars;

For beacons to guide vessels over Charleston bar, three thousand dollars.

IN GEORGIA.

For placing a lantern, lamp, and reflectors upon the beacon already erected upon the "Oyster beds," in Savannah river, and for a small house for the keeper, two thousand dollars;

For erecting a small tower and a keeper's house upon the east end of Long island, in said river, also for a similar tower and house on the east end of Fig island, in said river, six thousand dollars;

For a buoy at Sapelo inlet, one hundred dollars;

IN FLORIDA.

For a light house at Cary's Fort reef, the sum of thirty thousand dollars, heretofore appropriated and carried to the surplus fund, is hereby reapportioned.

For a light house on Egmont key, at the entrance of Tampa Bay, ten thousand dollars;

For a light house at Cape Canaveral, twelve thousand dollars;

For a light house at Cape St. George, eight thousand dollars;

For a light house at Cape St. Blas, eight thousand dollars;

For a light house at Key West, the old one having been destroyed by a tornado, twelve thousand dollars;

For a buoy on "Rebecca shoal," about twenty miles east of Tortugas light, three hundred dollars;

For a screw pile light house on or near Sand key, the light house at that place having been destroyed by a tornado, twenty thousand dollars.

IN MISSISSIPPI.
For a light house on Merrill's shell bank, twelve thousand dollars; and the appropriation of a like sum for a light on St. Joseph's island, on the third day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, is hereby repealed;

For a light house at Biloxi, twelve thousand dollars.

IN LOUISIANA.

For a light house on the "Bon Fouca," three thousand dollars;

For a light house on South Chaudetour island, twelve thousand dollars.

IN TEXAS.

For the erection of a light house on Galveston island, fifteen thousand dollars;

For the erection of a light house on Matagorda island, fifteen thousand dollars;

For twenty wrought iron buoys, to be placed in the waters of Texas, five thousand dollars.

IN OHIO.

For a beacon light and preparing the head of the pier for the same at Vermillion river, three thousand dollars;

For a light house on Western Sister island, in Lake Erie, four thousand dollars.

IN ILLINOIS.

For a light house at Chicago, three thousand five hundred dollars;

For a light house at Pittsford, four thousand dollars.

IN MICHIGAN.

For a light house at Monroe, three thousand dollars;

For a light house at Clinton river, three thousand dollars;

For a light house near Waughoshance, the sum appropriated by the act of seventh July, eighteen hundred and thirty eight, to wit: twenty-five thousand dollars, is hereby appropriated;

For a light house at Point au Barques, on the westerly shore of Lake Huron, and at the mouth of Saginaw bay, five thousand dollars;

For a light house at De Tour, where the river Sault Ste. Marie empties into Lake Huron, five thousand dollars;

For a light house at White Fish point, on Lake Superior, five thousand dollars;

For a light house at St. Joseph's, three thousand five hundred dollars;

For a light house at Copper Harbor, Fort Wilkins, Lake Superior, five thousand dollars.

IN WISCONSIN.

For a light house at Southport, four thousand dollars;

For a light house at or near Tail point, at the mouth of Fox river, four thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the works at Cary's Fort reef, Florida; near Waughoshance, Michigan; Minor's rock, Massachusetts; Whale's back, New Hampshire; Fair Weather island, near Black rock, Connecticut; and Brandywine shoals, in the Delaware river, Pennsylvania, shall be executed under the superintendence of the Topographical Bureau.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the light at the Delaware breakwater shall hereafter be included within the list of those established by law.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the following named light houses be, and they are hereby, discontinued, to wit: one at the west end of St. George's island and one at the entrance of St. Joseph's bay, in Florida; one at Cunningham's harbor and one at Otter creek, on Lake Erie; the light house on Otter creek not to be discontinued, however, until the light house at Monroe be completed; and that, whenever the light house on the Execution rocks, Long Island sound, is completed, then the light at Sand's point, on Long Island, be discontinued.

Approved, March 3, 1847.

YELLOW PINE PLANK.

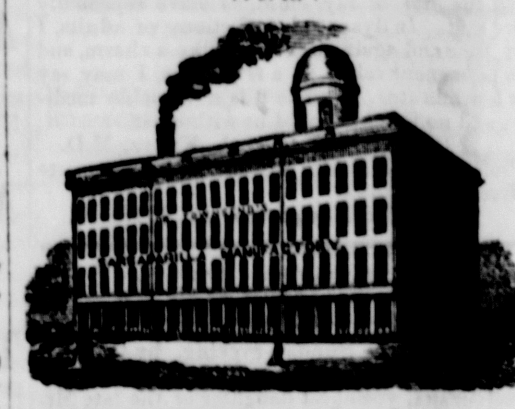
FORTY THOUSAND FEET prime quality, 40 feet length, 2 1/2 to 4 inch. For sale by

J. S. MUNRO.

Newport, June 12, 1847.

Dr. Townsend's
SARSAPARILLA.

The most extraordinary Medicine in the World!



THIS extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter and warranted superior to any so-called. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other medicines is, while it eradicates disease it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best "Purging and Sumner medicines ever known"; it not only purifies the whole system, but it strengthens the person, but it creates new, pure and rich blood; a power possessed by no other medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the past two years, more than 3,000 cures of severe cases of disease; at least 6,000 of these were considered incurable. More than 3,000 cases of Chronic Rheumatism; 2,000 cases of Dropsy; 4,000 cases of General Debility and Want of Energy; 7,000 cases of the different Female Complaints; 2,000 cases of Scrofula; 1,000 cases of the Liver Complaint; 2,500 cases of Disease of the Kidneys and Drury; 8,000 cases of Consumption.

And thousands of cases of disease of the blood, viz: Uleers, erysipelas, salt rheum, pimples on the face, &c. &c. Together with numerous cases of sick headache, pain in the side and chest, spinal affections, &c. &c.

This, we are aware, must appear incredible; but we have letters from physicians and our agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Hook, Esq., one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, N. J., informs me that he can refer to more than 150 cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the City of New York which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character. It is the best medicine for the prevention of disease known. It undoubtedly saved the lives of more than

5,000 CHILDREN THE PAST SEASON.

As it removed the cause of disease, and prepared them for the Summer season.

UNITED STATES OFFICER.

Capt. G. W. McLean, of the United States Navy, and member of the New Jersey Legislature, has kindly sent us the following certificate. It tells its own story.

RAHWAY, Jan. 2, 1847.

A year since I was taken with the Indurated and my whole system left in a debilitated state. I was induced to try Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and after taking two or three bottles, I was very much relieved, and attribute it entirely to the said Sarsaparilla. I have continued taking it, and find that it improves every day. I believe it saved my life, and would not be without it under any consideration.

G. W. McLEAN.

SCROFULA CURED.

This Certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

THREE CHILDREN.

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine. They were all cured very severely with bad sores; have taken some four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under deep obligation.

Yours respectfully,

ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster-st. New York, March 1, 1847.

Brooklyn, Jan. 3, 1845.

TO MOTHERS AND MARRIED LADIES.

This extract of Sarsaparilla has been expressly prepared in reference to female complaints. No female who has reason to suppose she is approaching that critical period, "The turn of life," should neglect to take it, as it is a certain preventive for any of the numerous and horrible diseases to which females are subject at this time of life. This period may be delayed for several years by using this medicine. Nor is it less valuable to those who are approaching womanhood, as it is calculated to assist nature by quickening the blood and invigorating the system. Indeed this medicine is invaluable for all of the delicate diseases to which women are subject.

It braces the whole system, renews permanently the natural energies—by removing the impurities of the body, not so far stimulating the system as to produce a subsequent relaxation, which is the case of most medicines taken for female weakness and disease.

OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from physicians in different parts of the Union. This is to certify that we, the undersigned, Physicians of the City of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations of the Sarsaparilla in the market.

H. P. LULING, M. D., J. WILSON, M. D., R. B. BRIGGS, M. D., F. E. LEMMON, M. D., A. B. BRYAN, April 1, 1845.

The following is from one of the most respectable physicians on Long Island:—

Greenport, July 10, 1846.

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—I have with satisfaction that say to you, that I have recently witnessed, in several cases, the most beneficial results from the use of your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Being engaged in the practice of medicine, I have prescribed it in several cases, and never without benefit. In the removal of diseases arising from a deranged state of the digestive organs, jaundice, &c., it far exceeds any thing of the kind ever before offered to the public. You will please send me two dozen, &c. &c.

Respectfully yours, S. C. FRESTON, M. D.

RHEUMATISM.

This Sarsaparilla is used with the most perfect success in Rheumatic complaints, however severe or chronic. The astonishing cures it has performed are indeed wonderful. Other remedies sometimes give temporary relief; this entirely eradicates it from the system, even when the limbs and bones are dreadfully swollen.

Dr. Hear Mr. Seth Terry, one of the oldest and most respectable lawyers in Hartford, Conn.—The following is an extract of a letter received from him:—

Dr. Townsend: I have used one bottle of your Sarsaparilla, and find it is excellent in its effects upon a chronic rheumatic pain to which I am subject, from an injury occasioned several years ago in a public stage. Please send me two bottles to the care of Dr. Seymour. I have conversed with two of our principal physicians, and recommended your Sarsaparilla.

Hartford, March 12, 1845. SETH TERRY.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is no less successful in curing this distressing complaint, than for diseases of the Blood, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism

and Nervous Debility. Read the following:—
Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—The effects of your Sarsaparilla are truly wonderful. For the last six or eight years past, I have been subject to severe attacks of the piles, during which I have suffered all the tortures of that complaint, and had despaired of ever finding relief, except in death. I have the pleasure to inform you "there is yet a balm in Gilead." I have used two bottles of your Sarsaparilla, and feel no remains of my old complaint. I send you this for publication, and any person you may refer to me, I would be happy to inform of the benefit I have received at your hands.

Yours truly, JOHN HALL, 49 Fulton-st. July 5, 1846.

CAUTION.

Owing to the great success and immense sale of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, a number of men who were formerly our agents, have commenced making Sarsaparilla Extracts, Elixirs, Bitters, &c. They generally put it up in the same shaped bottles, and copied our certificates and advertisements claiming that theirs is for superior and four times stronger than Dr. Townsend's, &c. hoping thereby to deceive the public.

Some use fictitious names, a few use their own; some of these unprincipled men publish counterfeit certificates, others have induced their brothers and other interested persons to allow the use of their names, to which they put Esquire, to give them respectability. One makes medicine and purifies it with respectable names procured by using Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, published them as cured by his stuff. He also publishes the certificate of a person who styles himself an M. D., who mends shoes, digs wells, and doctors horses by turns for a livelihood. These and a great variety of other tricks are performed by these men to dispose of their trash. The public should be on their guard, and look out for counterfeits.

Principal Office, 126 Fulton-st. Sun Building, N. Y.; Redding & Co. 8 State-st., Boston; Dwyer & Sons, 132 North Second st., Philadelphia; S. S. Hance, Druggist, Baltimore; Darol & Co. Richmond; P. M. Cohen, Charleston; Wright & Co. 151 Charles-st., New Orleans; 105 South Pearl-st., Albany; and by the principal Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States, West Indies and Canada. [Aug. 7.]

For Sale in New York, by

R. J. TAYLOR.

TEA STORE.

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand the largest and best assortment of

CHOICE GREEN & BLACK TEAS

to be found in any similar establishment in this country. Having agents in New York and elsewhere for the selection of the best assortment of Teas, the public can always rest assured of procuring GOOD TEAS at LOW PRICES, at this store, as heretofore. The following are the retail prices for the different kind of Teas now on sale:—

GREEN TEAS.

Common YOUNG HYSON, \$0.32 per lb.

Fair do. 0.40 "

Good do. 0.50 "

Fine do. 0.62 "

Very fine do. 0.66 "

Extra do. 0.72 "

Extra fine do. 0.80 "

Extra HYSON 0.92 "

Extra GUNPOWDER, 1.00 "

BLACK TEAS.

Common SOUCHONG, 0.32 "

Good do. 0.36 "

Fine do. 0.40 "

Very fine do. 0.50 "

Extra do. 0.62 "

Extra fine do. 0.75 "

Good CONGOU, 0.32 "

Extra POWCHONG 0.50 "

Extra fine do. 0.60 "

Extra fine NINGYOUNG, 0.50 "

The above Teas are all imported in chests and half chests, and weighed out to customers from the original packages when called for, which are warranted to give general satisfaction.

In Store 150 packages of fresh Teas.

WILLIAM NEWTON, 150 Thames street.

July 24.]

W. B. & E. J. SWAN,

HAVE on hand a good assortment of Gentle-men's Patent Ribbed Lamb's Wool PANTALOONS; do. White Lamb's Wool do. do. Cotton Hose; do. do. Patent Merino Shirts, double breasted; do. Merino Shirts; Gauze Merino Shirts. ALSO, a lot of READY MADE CLOTHING, for sale very cheap.

March 27, 1847.

Fine Soaps for the Toilet.

—SUCH AS—

Roussel's Rose Soap,

" Genuine Almond Soap,

" Palm Soap,

" Unrivalled Shaving Cream,

Henry's Shaving Cream,

Crary's Ambrosine do.